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EXAMINER

AMINI, JAVID A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2672

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DATE MAILED: 03/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/932,306

Applicant(s)

IKAMI, SHINICHI

Examiner

Javid A Amini

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 December 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3-8, 10-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed December 22, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

- Applicant on page 9 regarding claim 1, and page 10, lines 1-16 argues that the reference Jackson does not teach “displaying a windows within said main graph”. Examiner’s reply: Jackson in col. 4, lines 11-15 discloses that selecting a second data set which is a subset of the displayed data set through interaction between the user and the system within the chart of the data set, and displaying the results of the data subset selecting step, and also see Figs. 11-13.
- Applicant on page 10 lines 7-8 argues that the user does not have to turn his or eyes away from the main graph to see the additional graph. Examiner’s reply: The user has to turn his/her eyes away from the main graph in order to see the additional graph, according to Applicant’s figs. 5 and 6. The reference Jackson in fig. 13 illustrates this limitation.
- Applicant on page 10 lines 21-27 argues that the limitation of claim 3 is not obvious over the combination of Jackson and Lee et al. Examiner’s reply: Lee illustrates in Fig. 3C Lee in col. 4, lines 63-67 teaches that the visualization software can manage the number of curves that are displayed at any one time by changing a pointer to drop the lowest one of a maximum number of curves that have been rendered. Applicant argues that mentioned pointer is not a pointer on a screen that defines coordinate data with respect to axes. Examiner’s reply: Then the reference Jackson in fig. 2 illustrates displaying a

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window of variables data step 20 related to first and second variables (steps 36 and 38) which can be requested from a pointer of mouse.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11-20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Jackson.

1. Claim 1.

“A data displaying method employed for a computer system that includes a computer apparatus with a database; a display device; a pointer for entering a position on the screen of said display device, comprising: displaying a main graph by reading data from said database and plotting said data on the screen of said display device with respect to a first variable; determining whether or not an input from said pointer is a request for plotting data related to a second variable; determining coordinate data of a position of said main graph displayed on said screen of said display device; searching coordinate data of said position from said database; and if said input from said pointer is a request for plotting data related to said second variable: reading coordinate data of said position from said database; displaying a window within said main graph; and plotting coordinate data of said position with request to said second variable in said window.”

Jackson discloses in (col. 1, lines 8-10), a process for database querying, and more particularly

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concerns an interactive interface for chart-based graphical data browsing, querying and manipulation. Jackson discloses in (col. 2, lines 50-63) that one of the most important DBMS operations is the "join" operation which is applied to relational databases to combine data from two separate database tables into a single table for further processing. Users must specify commands in SQL text or use mouse selections in symbolic systems to select the tables to be joined and to identify the variables to be included in the resulting table. Jackson discloses in (col. 6, lines 16-19) that, it is an object of the Jackson's invention to provide a data browsing, querying and manipulation system wherein database table joins are automatically conducted when the user selects chart variables, which reside in different tables (different tables have different variables, which contained multi such as: first, second, third,, variables). Jackson discloses in (col. 6, lines 30-33) to allow the user to reposition the chart-based data evaluation to any previously defined position by operating on entries in the query and statistics histories. The step of searching coordinate data from database is inherent because the data are stored in database.

2. Claim 3.

"The method according to Claim 1, wherein said method further comprises: displaying said second window while plotting of data related to said second variable is requested from said pointer." Jackson in fig. 2 specify second variable is requested from pointer.

3. Claim 4.

"The method according to Claim 1, wherein said step of searching coordinate data of said position in said database further comprises: calculating a coordinate value of said position and comparing said value with a data value stored in said database." Jackson illustrates in Fig. 11

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steps 80 and 86 have been compared with data value stored in database 80 and 86 from query tree on the right side of Fig. 11.

4. Claim 5.

“A computer system including a computer with a database; a display device; a pointer for entering a position on said screen of said display device, said computer system comprising: a device for displaying a main graph by reading data from said database and plotting said data on the screen of said display device with respect to a first variable; a device for determining whether or not an input from said pointer is a request for plotting data related to a second variable; a device for determining coordinate data of a position of said main graph displayed on said screen of said display device; a device for searching coordinate data of said position from said database; a device for reading coordinate data of said position from said database; a device for displaying a window at a position within said main graph; and a plotter for plotting coordinate data of said position in said second window with respect to said second variable.”

Jackson discloses in (col. 1, lines 8-10), a process for database querying, and more particularly concerns an interactive interface for chart-based graphical data browsing, querying and manipulation. Jackson discloses in (col. 2, lines 50-63) that one of the most important DBMS operations is the "join" operation which is applied to relational databases to combine data from two separate database tables into a single table for further processing. Users must specify commands in SQL text or use mouse selections in symbolic systems to select the tables to be joined and to identify the variables to be included in the resulting table. Jackson discloses in (col. 6, lines 16-19) that, it is an object of the Jackson's invention to provide a data browsing, querying and manipulation system wherein database table joins are automatically conducted

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when the user selects chart variables, which reside in different tables (different tables have different variables, which contained multi such as: first, second, third,, variables). Jackson discloses in (col. 6, lines 30-33) to allow the user to reposition the chart-based data evaluation to any previously defined position by operating on entries in the query and statistics histories.

The step of searching coordinate data from database is inherent because the data are stored in database.

5. Claim 7.

“The computer system according to Claim 5, wherein said device for searching coordinate data of said position in said database calculates a coordinate value of said position and compares said value with a data value stored in said database.” Jackson illustrates in Fig. 11 steps 80 and 86 have been compared with data value stored in database 80 and 86 from query tree on the right side of Fig. 11.

6. Claim 8.

“A computer-readable recording medium, said medium storing a program for executing said data displaying method in said computer system that includes a computer with a database; a display device; and a pointer for entering a position on the screen of said display device, said method comprising: displaying a main graph by reading data from said database and plotting said data on the screen of said display device with respect to a first variable; determining whether or not an input from said pointer is a request for plotting data related to said second variable; determining coordinate data of a position of said main graph displayed on said screen of said display device; and searching said coordinate data of said position from said database; wherein if said input from said pointer is a request for plotting data related to said second variable, the method further

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comprises: reading coordinate data of said position from said database; displaying a window at a position within said main graph; and plotting coordinate data of said position in said window with respect to said second variable.”

Jackson discloses in (col. 1, lines 8-10), a process for database querying, and more particularly concerns an interactive interface for chart-based graphical data browsing, querying and manipulation. Jackson discloses in (col. 2, lines 50-63) that one of the most important DBMS operations is the "join" operation which is applied to relational databases to combine data from two separate database tables into a single table for further processing. Users must specify commands in SQL text or use mouse selections in symbolic systems to select the tables to be joined and to identify the variables to be included in the resulting table. Jackson discloses in (col. 6, lines 16-19) that, it is an object of the Jackson's invention to provide a data browsing, querying and manipulation system wherein database table joins are automatically conducted when the user selects chart variables, which reside in different tables (different tables have different variables, which contained multi such as: first, second, third,, variables). Jackson discloses in (col. 6, lines 30-33) to allow the user to reposition the chart-based data evaluation to any previously defined position by operating on entries in the query and statistics histories. The step of searching coordinate data from database is inherent because the data are stored in database. Also see Fig. 1.

7. Claim 11.

“The recording medium according to Claim 8, wherein searching coordinate data of said position from said database comprises calculating a coordinate value of said position and comparing said calculated value with a data value stored in said database.” Jackson illustrates in Fig. 11 steps 80

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and 86 have been compared with data value stored in database 80 and 86 from query tree on the right side of Fig. 11.

8. Claim 12.

The method according to Claim 1, wherein said main graph is displayed within a first window, so that said plotting of coordinate data of said position with respect to said second variable is in a second window within said first window. Jackson in fig. 13 step 66 and 20, illustrates second variables is in a second window step 20 (variable "floor space") within first window step 66.

9. Claim 13.

The computer system according to Claim 5, wherein said main graph is displayed within a first window, so that said plotting of coordinate data of said position with respect to said second variable is in a second window within said first window. Jackson in fig. 13 step 66 and 20, illustrates second variables is in a second window step 20 (variable "floor space") within first window step 66.

10. Claim 14.

The recording medium according to Claim 8, wherein said computer program further executes displaying said main graph within a first window, so that said plotting of coordinate data of said position with respect to said second variable is in a second window within said first window. Jackson in fig. 13 step 66 and 20, illustrates second variables is in a second window step 20 (variable "floor space") within first window step 66.

11. Claim 15.

The method according to Claim 1, wherein the database contains data values that are functions of at least two variables, the database having instances of a set of values of a first of the variables,

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each instance containing data values that are a function of other of the variables, wherein a position of said pointer with respect to an axis of said main graph selects data to be displayed from various ones of said instances. Jackson in fig. 12 step 36, 38 and 20, illustrates data values that are functions of at least two variables (steps 36 and 38). Jackson in fig. 12 step 22 illustrates the displaying the selected data.

12. Claim 16.

The computer system according to Claim 5, wherein the database contains data values that are functions of at least two variables, the database having instances of a set of values of a first of the variables, each instance containing data values that are a function of other of the variables, wherein a position of said pointer with respect to an axis of said main graph selects data to be displayed from various ones of said instances. Jackson in fig. 12 step 36, 38 and 20, illustrates data values that are functions of at least two variables (steps 36 and 38). Jackson in fig. 12 step 22 illustrates the displaying the selected data.

13. Claim 17.

The recording medium according to Claim 8, for use with a database containing data values that are functions of at least two variables, the database having instances of a set of values of a first of the variables, each instance containing data values that are a function of other of the variables, wherein said computer program causes a position of said pointer with respect to an axis of said main graph to select data to be displayed from various ones of said instances. Jackson in fig. 12 step 36, 38 and 20, illustrates data values that are functions of at least two variables (steps 36 and 38). Jackson in fig. 12 step 22 illustrates the displaying the selected data.

14. Claim 18.

The method according to Claim 1, wherein said main graph and said window are displayed simultaneously. Jackson in fig. 13 illustrates this limitation.

15. Claim 19.

The computer system according to Claim 5, wherein said main graph and said window are displayed simultaneously. Jackson in fig. 13 illustrates this limitation.

16. Claim 20.

The recording medium according to Claim 8, wherein said computer program causes said main graph and said window to be displayed simultaneously. Jackson in fig. 13 illustrates this limitation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 6, 10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jackson, and further in view of Lee et al.

17. Claim 6.

“The computer system according to Claim 5, wherein said computer system further comprises: a device for displaying said second window while plotting of data related to said second variable is requested from said pointer.” Jackson does not explicitly specify second variable is requested

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from pointer, however, Lee et al. teach in Col. 4, lines 63-67) the visualization software can manage the number of curves that are displayed at any one time by changing a pointer to drop the lowest one of a maximum number of curves that have been rendered. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Lee et al. into Jackson in order to change which algorithms are displayed in the chart and which colors or other visual indications are assigned to each algorithm. Also lift curves from a specific algorithm and lift curves representing different models can be superimposed in a single lift chart with the best performing model being highlighted in a specific color.

18. Claim 10.

“The recording medium according to Claim 8, wherein said computer program further executes: a processing for displaying said second window while plotting of data related to said second variable is requested from said pointer.” Jackson does not explicitly specify second variable is requested from pointer, however, Lee et al. teach in Col. 4, lines 63-67) the visualization software can manage the number of curves that are displayed at any one time by changing a pointer to drop the lowest one of a maximum number of curves that have been rendered. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Lee et al. into Jackson in order to change which algorithms are displayed in the chart and which colors or other visual indications are assigned to each algorithm. Also lift curves from a specific algorithm and lift curves representing different models can be superimposed in a single lift chart with the best performing model being highlighted in a specific color.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Javid A Amini whose telephone number is 703-605-4248. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4pm.

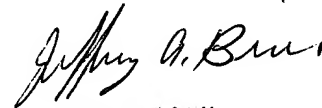
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on 703-305-4713. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Javid A Amini
Examiner
Art Unit 2672

Javid Amini


JEFFERY BRIET
PRIMARY EXAMINER